

EXHIBIT E



The Ridge Vent With The Shingle On Top



COR-A-VENT FEATURES

- **PERFECT COLOR AND TEXTURE MATCH**
- **BEST APPEARANCE: LOW PROFILE, BAFFLE FREE**
- **HIP VENT APPLICATION, WITH RIDGE VENT PERFORMANCE**
- **HIGH RESISTANCE TO IMPACT AND CHEMICALS**
- **DEPENDABLE: WON'T LEAK OR BLOW OFF**
- **ADAPTABLE TO CLERESTORY, SHED, UNEQUAL AND STEEP PITCHED ROOFS**
- **WORKS ON SHINGLE, SHAKE AND MISSION TILE**
- **PROTECTS ROOF AND ATTIC FROM MOISTURE AND OVERHEATING**
- **EASY TO TRANSPORT, HANDLE AND INSTALL**
- **ECONOMICAL: MINIMAL INVENTORY, WASTE OR DAMAGE**
- **SAVE ON ACCESSORIES: END CAPS ONLY**
- **REDUCE ENERGY (AIR CONDITIONING) COSTS**
- **DELIVERS 18 SQUARE INCHES NET FREE VENTILATING AREA PER FOOT**
- **SELF CLEANING**
- **MEETS NATIONAL BUILDING CODES, HUD/FHA APPROVED, B.O.C.A. EVALUATED**
- **PROVEN BY FIELD EXPERIENCE SINCE 1970**

COR-A-VENT SPECIFICATIONS

Product	Cat. No.	Net Free Vent Area	Units Per Carton	Size	Carton Weight	Color
Ridge Vent	V-400	18 Sq. Inches Per. Lin. Ft.	12	4 Ft. Length	30 Lbs.	Black
Strip Vent	S-400	9 Sq. Inches Per. Lin. Ft.	24	1" x 2" 4 Ft.	12 Lbs.	Black or White
End Cap	EC-400	ALUMINUM	12	Eleven Inches	1 Lb.	Black



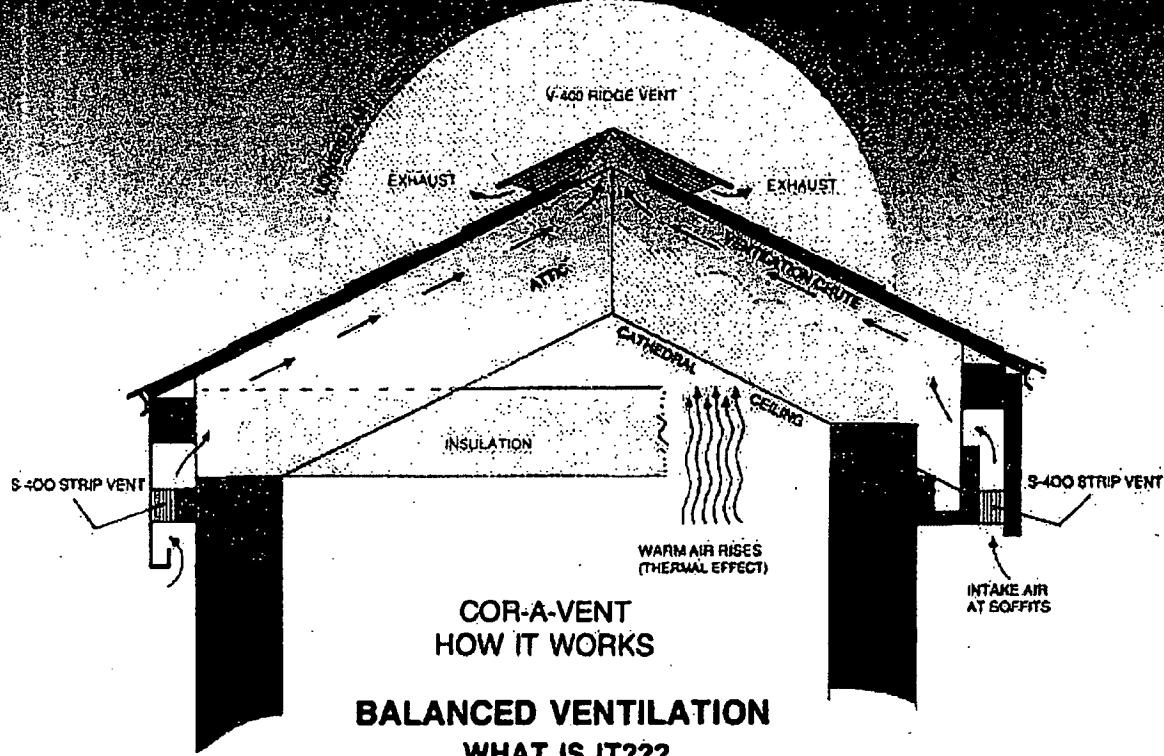
COR-A-VENT®

Is a member of the Home Ventilating Institute, a division of the Air Movement and Control Association.

Meets or exceeds National Energy Star® criteria

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Balanced ventilation system is one that best utilizes the three natural forces of air pressure, thermal effect and diffusion. Basically for every one inch of exhaust vent you must balance it with one square inch of intake vent.

Continuous orientation of intake (lower) vents at overhang and soffit, and exhaust (upper) vents at ridge and hip locations is recommended. Ventilation air will move into the attic through vents located within the positive pressure (intake) areas and will exhaust through the vent opening at the negative pressure areas, the ridge. Wind moving over the ridge literally "siphons" the air out of the attic, by the same aerodynamic principle that lifts an airplane off the ground.

THE RIDGE VENT MUST ALWAYS BE INSTALLED IN COMBINATION WITH SOFFIT VENTS.

If the ridge vent were to be installed alone, then part of it would serve as an inlet because of air pressure differences along the ridge. This would cause weather infiltration.

The "Ventilation Chute" or air passageway between the inlet soffit vents and the outlet ridge vent must not be blocked or restricted so that the air flow is impeded. Should this condition exist, then the ridge would function as without soffit vent. This would also cause weather infiltration.

CALCULATION RULE: Intake or soffit vents (lower elevation) may be larger in square inches of Net Free Vent Area (N.F.V.A.), but not less than the square inches of N.F.V.A. exhaust provided by the ridge vent.

As a continuous ridge vent Cor-A-Vent provides 18 square inches of net free vent area per linear foot, (N.F.V.A.)

As a soffit vent (S-400 Strip Vent) or equal, the N.F.V.A. provided is 9 square inches per linear foot.

Other products may be used along with our ridge vent, provided the balance of free air intake (N.F.V.A.) and exhaust is calculated and provided for. The ventilation chute must be of sufficient dimension to allow the passage of this air from the intake vents (lower elevation) to and out through the exhaust vents (higher elevation) at the ridge.

For additional application of this principle, please refer to Vending Considerations (Fig. 15, page 6).

1. DETERMINING VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS

1.1. General: The following table provides a general guide for determining the required Net Free Vent Area (N.F.V.A.) for a given roof area. This table is based on a maximum roof slope of 4:12.

1.2. Special Considerations: The following factors should be considered when determining ventilation requirements:

1.2.1. Roof Slope: The required N.F.V.A. is increased for steeper roof slopes. For every 1 degree increase in roof slope, the required N.F.V.A. is increased by 10%.

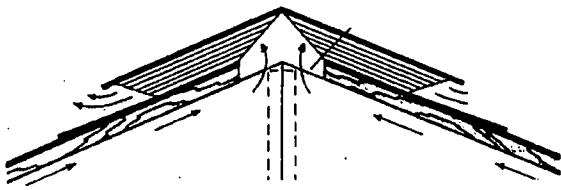
1.2.2. Airflow Obstacles: The required N.F.V.A. is decreased for obstacles that block air flow, such as chimneys, pipes, and ductwork.

1.2.3. Airflow Resistance: The required N.F.V.A. is increased for roofs with high airflow resistance, such as roofs with a high wind load or a high air pressure differential.

PREPARATION AND INSTALLATION

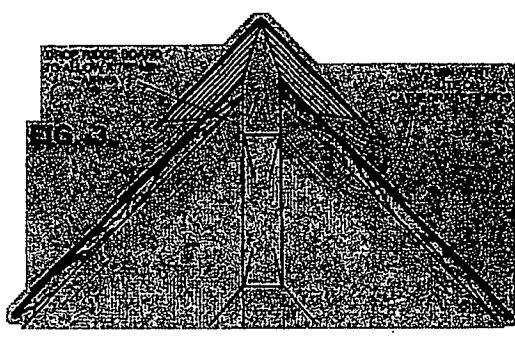
1. PREPARING FOR THE INSTALLATION:

Choose the appropriate ridge slot that fits your particular application, as shown in figures 2, 3, & 5. With trusses provide a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " continuous slot at ridge thru sheathing to allow air passage. If a ridge board is used, drop it $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to allow air flow or cut a $\frac{1}{4}$ " slot each side as shown. Set the saw to make the cut vertical and deep enough to cut through the roof sheathing but *not* into the rafters. The slots should be cut straight and accurately to assure maximum support and adequate airways. The asphalt "dry sheet" and shingles extend up to but *not* over any part of the ridge slot. Note: On existing roofs a carbide saw blade works well in cutting the slot through the shingles and roof sheathing at one time. **ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.** Stop the slot 8 to 12 inches from the end wall, chimney, etc. On hip vents, stop the slot 36 inches short of the outer (warm) walls. Shingle over the unslotted section then install the Cor-A-Vent to the end for appearance. Note: Check the local building code for clearance between the ridge slot and any masonry fire walls.



TRUSS OR RIDGE BOARD

FIG. 2



STEEP PITCH W/LOWERED RIDGE BOARD



CUTTING THE RIDGE SLOT

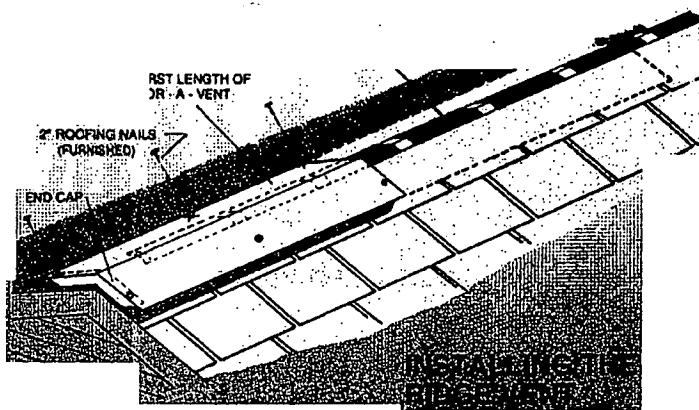
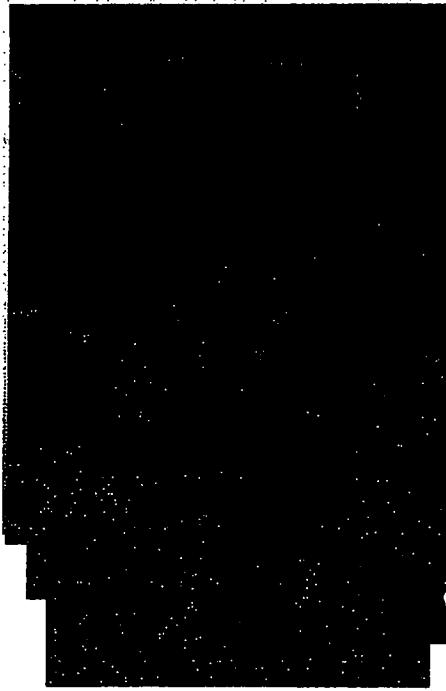


FIG. 4



1. Use the 10' long Cor-A-Vent strip to cover the entire ridge. Cut to fit.

2. Use the 10' long Cor-A-Vent strip to cover the entire ridge.

3. Apply shingles in regular fashion.

4. In extremely high wind areas where "washer-headed" nails are required, NEVER FASTEN WITH STAPLES.

Performing (bending to the shape of the ridge) helps keep the shingles down flat to the vent and avoids cracking or "humping" up over the ridge, particularly in cold weather. Apply the cap shingles in regular fashion with one nail each side, up, approximately 2½ inches from the overhanging edge. Drive nails *flush*, do not *indent*. End caps are required only on the exposed ends of the first and last pieces of ridge vent.

For capping the ridges on shake or mission tile roofs, see special instructions in figures 7 & 8.

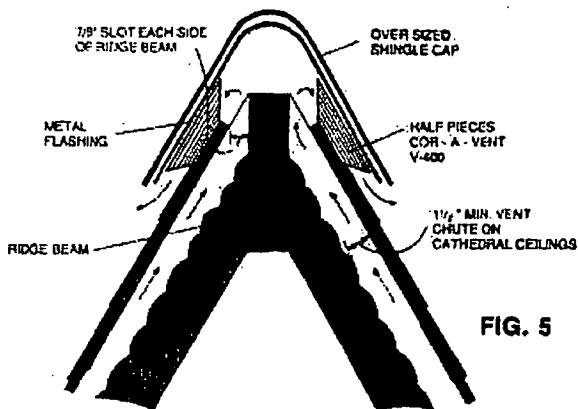


FIG. 5

4. STEEP PITCH AND WIDE RIDGE BEAM

- (1.) Deck & shingle, leaving a $\frac{1}{8}$ inch air space between beam edge and decking at narrowest point.
- (2.) Cut Cor-A-Vent into 2 half pieces lengthwise.
- (3.) Nail half pieces over shingles and into decking as shown. (Use long nails provided)
- (4.) Fasten metal flashing over Cor-A-Vent.
- (5.) Cut oversize shingle ridge caps or lap 12" cap shingles. Apply in the normal nailing pattern directly over the flashing. (Use long nails provided)

5. COR-A-VENT HIP INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

If the ridge length is too short for proper ventilation, Cor-A-Vent may be applied in equal lengths to the upper end of the hips.

Cor-A-Vent continuous hip vent installation instructions when used on hips of a roof and when roof covering is Class A, B, or C (3 in. 1) asphalt shingles. With Tile or Shake Shingles see special instructions. Follow the same procedure as with ridge vent application PLUS:

- (1.) With 16" centers and plywood deck blocks not required.
- (2.) With 24" rafter centers, the air in roof sheathing cut over roof hips must be supported in the center between the rafters with a scrap 2" x 4" block 8" long and 20" nailed into the hip rafter in such a way that it will not interfere with the roof covering or support any weight from the hip rafter. Support the hip rafter with a scrap 2" x 4" block 8" long and 20" nailed into the hip rafter in such a way that it will not interfere with the roof covering or support any weight from the hip rafter.
- (3.) Cor-A-Vent must be applied to the hip rafter in such a way that it will not interfere with the roof covering or support any weight from the hip rafter.
- (4.) Cor-A-Vent must be applied to the ridge rafter in such a way that it will not interfere with the roof covering or support any weight from the ridge rafter.

Note: Our standard end cap will not work here. Weather proof the ridge vent voids at each end, metal, wood, etc.

- (6.) Provide for an equal amount of inlet ventilation at eave or soffit. Suggest Cor-A-Vent S-400 Strip Vent or equal. (N.F.V.A.)

* Note: This application would apply anytime the angle of the roof pitch necessitates separating Cor-A-Vent into ½ pieces in order to allow sufficient air passage for the vent to work, $\frac{1}{8}$ " minimum airway each side of ridge beam. See Fig. 5.

- (5.) Apply end cap to Cor-A-Vent and proceed with shingling in the conventional manner. The head of caulk will form a seal between top of roof shingles and the hip-vent.
- (6.) When used on hips, the slot, vent and shingle caps must all be continuous, in alignment and fit to provide a weather proof and good appearing job. Where hip and ridge vents intersect, cut a common angle on Cor-A-Vent so outside edges remain the same width and being fitting. See Fig. 6. (For appearance see photo on front cover.)

HIP AND RIDGE INTERSECTION



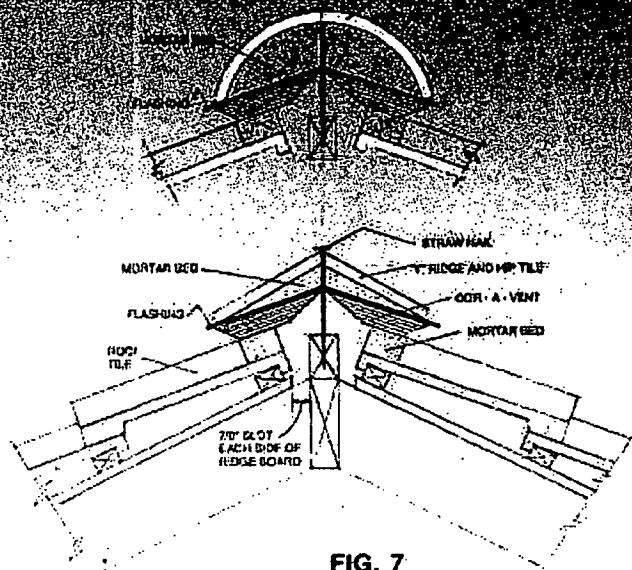


FIG. 7

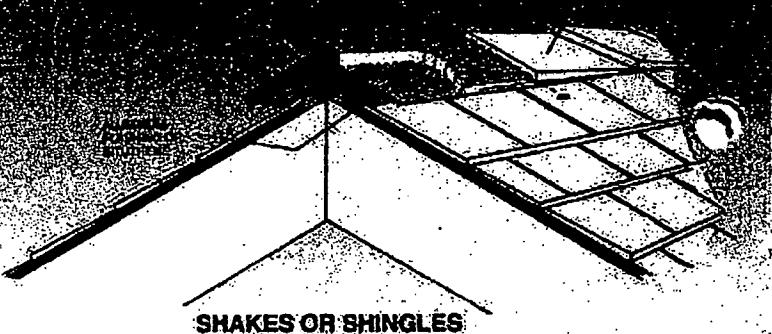


FIG. 8

INSTALLING RIDGE VENT WITH CEDAR SHAKES OR SHINGLES.

- (1.) At the ridge slot, choose shakes of similar thickness to provide as smooth a bed as possible.
- (2.) Lay bead of caulking on top and between edges of shakes to provide weather seal between shakes and vent.
- (3.) Install ridge vent as shown on page 4.
- (4.) Install ridge flashing and cap with shakes or saddle boards as shown in figure 8. Note: Discard nails provided with Cor-A-Vent and use nails of sufficient length to penetrate through roof sheathing.

(For appearance see photo on front cover.)

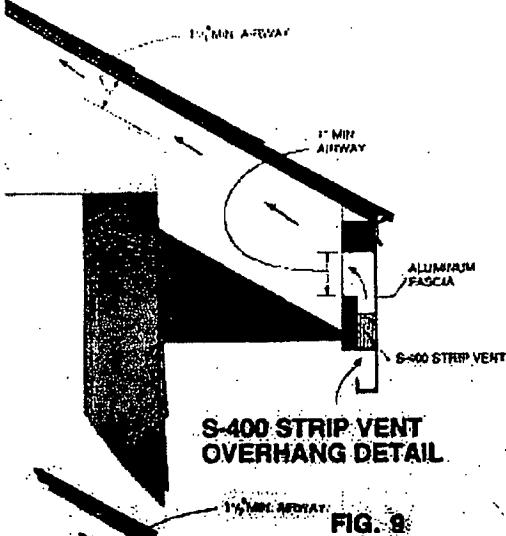


FIG. 9

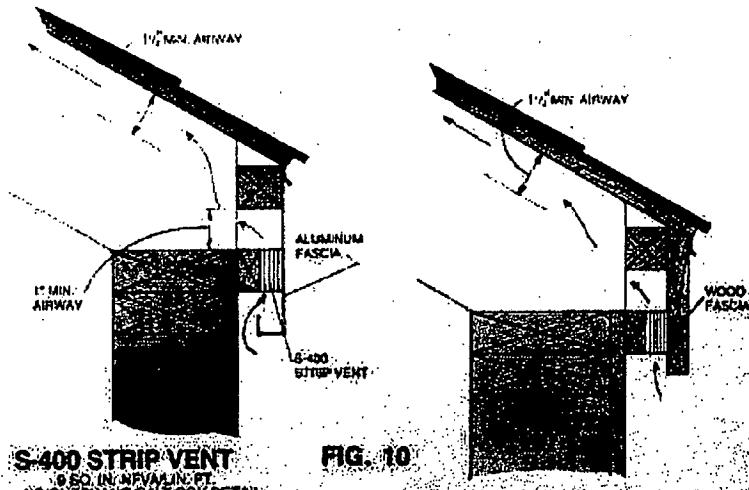
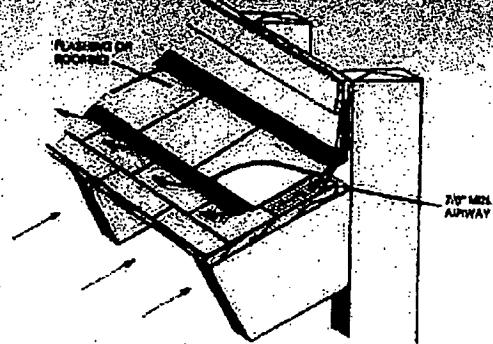


FIG. 10

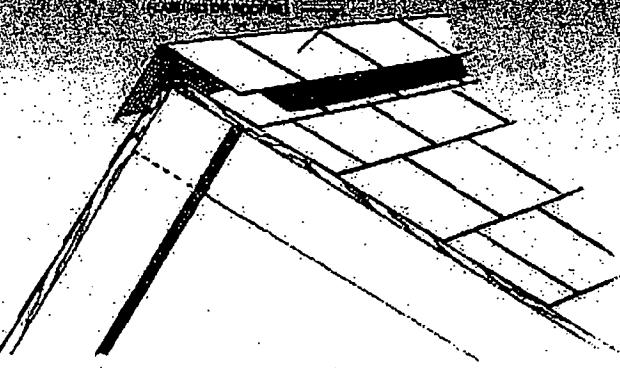
STRIP VENT

Cor-A-Vent's unique strip vent is the most efficient way to vent a roof.



CLERESTORY

FIG. 11



UNEQUAL PITCH

FIG. 12

**THE RIDGE VENT MUST ALWAYS BE INSTALLED
IN COMBINATION WITH SOFFIT VENTS.**

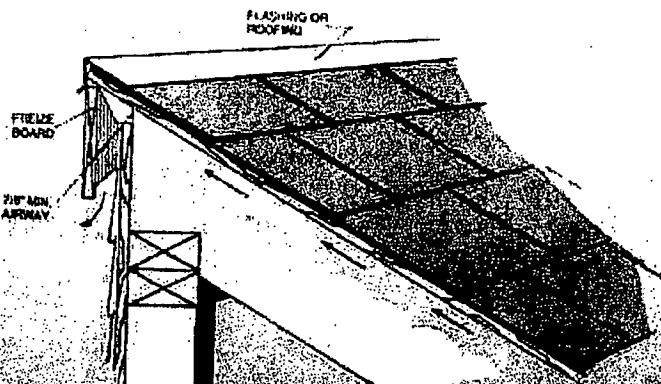


FIG. 13

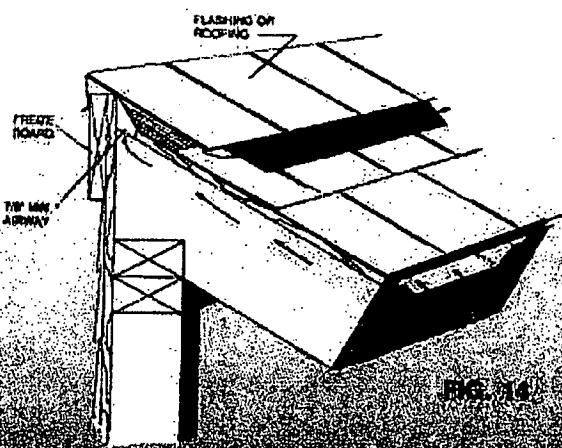


FIG. 14

MODERN SHEATHED ROOFS

is adequately ventilated. See page 2 or Cor-A-Vent's Ventilation Calculator.

- (3.) Look for other sources of moisture, i.e.: ventilating fans exhausting into the attic area instead of to the outside; unvented dryers; wet firewood stored indoors, etc.
- (4.) Inspect the intake (soffite/e) vents and airway between the insulation and the under side of the roof sheathing to be sure they are large enough and unobstructed. Similarly check the ridge vent, from inside the attic, for anything that might restrict the airflow out of the attic area.

2 Attic Overheating: See section paragraphs (2) and (4) above

3 Wet Spots in Attic or Ceilings. On ceilings these appear as stains.

- (1.) Check the ridge vent, from up on the roof, to insure it is nailed down firmly against the shingles. If it is a shake roof, does it have the flashings described on page 6, figure 8?
- (2.) Have end caps been installed at both ends of the ridge? Look to see if they have been properly nailed in place and caulked as described in the installation on page 4, figure 4.
- (3.) If the water spots are located near a chimney or skylights on a cathedral ceiling, they may not be leaks. This could be condensation from water vapor trapped between the rafters that have been "headed off" to provide the opening in the roof. This condition can be relieved by boring "breather" holes along the upper side of the rafters into the adjoining cavities where there is ventilation. Note: This should only be done by an experienced contractor to avoid weakening of the roof structure.

the ceiling to correct the condition.

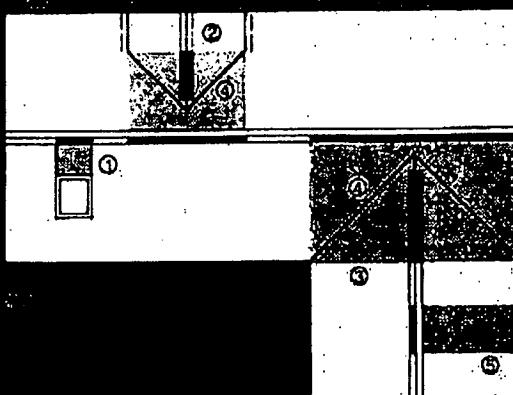
- (3.) The ridge vent can be easily deactivated from the roof side with Weather-shield V-400 Flashing, available from your local dealer. For complete information contact your local dealer, supplier or Cor-A-Vent Inc.

6 Ridge Vent is Uneven: The vent should be straight and uniformly about 1 inch high.

- (1.) If the lower edges of the vent appear to be uneven it is probably caused by improper nailing. Check to see that the nails have penetrated the roof sheathing and the vent is firmly nailed down. Also, feel under the cap shingles to determine if the nails have been indented (over driven) so as to cause the uneven appearance.
- (2.) Inspect the ridge slot from the attic side to see if all the nails have penetrated the roof sheathing. If the slot has been cut too wide for proper nailing, remove the cap shingles and vent and install as shown for "Steep Pitches and Wide Ridge Beams" on page 5, figure 5.
- (3.) If the ridge appears "humped" up in places, particularly during hot weather, most likely it is caused by improper nailing. Polyethylene will expand during hot weather and if the ends are not nailed when the sections are "tacked" in place or the roofing nails do not penetrate the roof sheathing, the ridge may raise up. Refer to installation instructions on page 5, paragraph 3.

VENTING CONSIDERATIONS

THE MOST COMMON AREAS WHERE IMBALANCE OCCURS



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